A GENDER ACTION PLAN TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030 (SENDAI GAP) – DRAFT 1, 29 AUGUST 2023

UNDRR, UNFPA AND UN WOMEN

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FOR INFORMATION: Following is **Draft 1 of the Gender Action Plan to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai GAP).** It is the basis for country, stakeholder and United Nations consultations during Round 2 on the dates outlined below.

The draft is based on the contributions from Country Focal Points, stakeholders and United Nations entities during the Round 1 consultation meetings in June 2023 and the written contributions up to 21 July 2023. It was developed by an ongoing core team from UNDRR, UNFPA and UN Women, with advice from the GAP Gender Expert Group.

Please refer to the document "***Information Document on Draft 1 of the Sendai GAP"*** for the full consultations schedule for 2023, and background to the development of the Sendai GAP.

Consultations Round 2:

- Consultation meetings from 18-28 September.
- Written feedback requested by 06 October 2023

Registration links for these meetings are provided by email to each consultation group.

Round 2 Consultation Groups	Date/time
Country Focal Points (by invitation to GAP focal points nominated by countries)	
Zone 1 – Meeting A, Africa and Arab States	Mon 18 September 2023, 11am–1pm Geneva time
Zone 1 – Meeting B, Central Asia and Europe	Wed 20 September 2023, 10am-12noon Bangkok time
Zone 2 - Asia and the Pacific	Tues 19 September 2023, 11am–1pm Geneva time
Zone 3 - Americas and Caribbean	Thurs 21 September 2023, 12 noon–2pm New York time
Stakeholders – supported by Women and Gender Stakeholder Group (open to all, but registration required)	
Zone 1 – Meeting A, Africa and Arab States	Mon 25 September 2023, 11am–1pm Geneva time

Zone 1 – Meeting B, Central Asia and Europe	Tues 26 September 2023, 11am–1pm Geneva time
Zone 2 - Asia and the Pacific	Wed 27 September 2023, 10am-12noon Bangkok time
Zone 3 - Americas and Caribbean	Thurs 28 September 2023, 12 noon–2pm New York time
UN DRR Interagency Focal Points Group	
Global	Tues 26 September 2023, 2–3:30 pm Geneva Time
GAP Expert Group	
Global	To meet as needed September 2023

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A Gender Action Plan to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 - Draft 1

1. Preamble: the rationale for developing the Gender Action Plan

he Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 seeks to reduce the impact of disasters and enhance resilience. Research indicates that gender inequality exacerbates risk and disaster impacts for women in all their diversity, mainly due to limited access to resources and decision-making power.[1] There is an increasing amount of context-specific evidence and data on the unequal impacts of disasters on women and girls[2] and a growing body of academic research on gender and disasters[3] However, concrete data and gender analysis is needed to properly understand differing vulnerabilities and needs, address the gendered dimensions of risk, and support intersectional risk management. Intersectional risks further complicate vulnerabilities, particularly for those with disabilities or facing challenges like poverty, displacement, or living in conflict zones.

The Sendai Framework underscores women's involvement in disaster risk reduction and emphasizes gender-sensitive policies and capacity-building. Women's organizations play a pivotal role in disaster resilience, advocating for gender equality and localizing efforts. However, challenges persist and recognizing these issues is crucial to crafting and investing in effective disaster risk reduction strategies that empower all stakeholders and promote inclusive resilience.

Gender equality considerations have already been highlighted in the Agreed Conclusions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in its 66th session in March 2022 (E/CN.6/2022/L.7), which called for a gender action plan and this was reiterated in the Co-Chairs' Summary: Bali Agenda for Resilience of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2022. They were also captured in the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework (MTR-SF) reports, on the Main Findings and Recommendations and at greater length in the *Report of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, which described a gender action plan for the Sendai Framework as essential.

In the lead-up to the high-level meeting in May 2023, UNDRR, UN Women and UNFPA began to facilitate a process for consultations towards a Gender Action Plan (GAP), and the *Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030* in May 2023 (UN Doc A/RES/77/289) noted "the ongoing work of the United Nations system to develop a gender action plan for the implementation of the Sendai Framework" as one of the items for follow up and review.

[1] Brown, S., Budimir, M., Upadhyay Crawford, S., Clements, R., and Sneddon, A., (2019) Gender and Age Inequality of Disaster Risk: Research Paper, UNICEF and UN Women.

[2] UN Women. Gender dimensions of disasters. WRD Knowledge Hub: https://wrd.unwomen.org/practice/topics/gender-dimensions

[3] See "Gender and Disaster Bibliography & Reference Guide – Volume 1 – 2nd Edition" and ""Gender and Disaster Bibliography & Reference Guide – Volume 2," The Centre for Gender and Disaster, UCL, England available at : https://www.ucl.ac.uk/risk-disaster-reduction/research/centre-gender-and-disaster/resources; and the online library of the Gender and Disaster Network is publicly available at: https://www.gdnonline.org/resources

The Sendai Framework also aims for policy coherence with other international and regional agreements and treaties on sustainable development, climate change, environment and human rights. Of particular relevance to this Gender Action Plan are:

- The 2030 Agenda, especially Sustainable Development Goal 5 to "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;"
- The provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), under which its 189 States Parties have made binding obligations on substantive gender equality and non-discrimination, and which has additional guidance provided in CEDAW General recommendation No.37 on Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change (CEDAW/C/GC/37); and
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Rio Conventions on the environment, for which States parties have developed gender action plans to support the implementation of the treaties, including the UNFCCC's Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan, the Gender Plan of Action for the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Gender Action Plan for the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

2. Goal and Key Objectives

This Gender Action Plan (GAP) is voluntary in nature and intended for implementation by multiple actors at different levels. While national governments and local authorities have a central role and responsibility for reducing disaster risk and responding to disasters, the Sendai framework recognizes that governments alone cannot achieve resilience in the face of increasing natural hazards and the creation of risk through development processes. This all-of-society approach also supports the GAP, requiring active engagement by and with stakeholders, especially at national and local levels, as well as regional and international partners.

Recognizing the important roles national women's machineries[4] play as central coordinating units for women's affairs within national governments, their role in supporting the integration of gender equality measures across national policies and programmes will be vital in ensuring the localization of the GAP and ensuring coherence to achieve international agreements on women's rights.

Goal

This Gender Action Plan is a practical tool to support national governments, local authorities and stakeholders, regional and international partners to implement the Sendai Framework more fully with respect to gender equality by identifying priorities and practical actions. Its goal is to substantially increase gender responsive disaster risk reduction and substantially decrease gender-related disaster risk by 2030.

[4] The term "national women's machineries" refers to the central coordinating units for women's affairs within national governments which promote the integration of gender equality measures across national policies and programmes. Eg ministries, departments or commissions of women's affairs or gender equality and any networks of committees or focal points they have established across government.

It has 8 key objectives related to the Sendai Framework priorities. These are elaborated in Part 5, "Tables of recommended actions to promote gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in disaster risk reduction".

2.1 Key objectives under Sendai Framework Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

1. Disaggregated data and qualitative information on gender and disaster risk:

To increase the collection, analysis, and usability of sex, age and disability disaggregated data, and gender statistics, including baseline population data, disaster loss and damage data, and qualitative information on risks related to gender inequality or gender roles.

2. Use of gender analysis in generating and applying risk knowledge:

To strengthen understanding and capacity for effective use of information on the gender dimensions of disaster risk within government and among stakeholders, in particular to increase the use of gender analysis to understand the gender and intersectional disaster risks in each context and increase capacity to design specific processes and activities that address the gender dimensions of risk identified.

2.2 Key objectives under Sendai Framework Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

3. Gender mainstreaming and policy coherence in laws, policies and institutions:

Working in collaboration with national women's machineries, strengthen DRR laws, policies and planning frameworks to include gender equality principles and goals with clear mechanisms and resources to implement them, using gender responsive participatory approaches to policy formulation, and drawing on relevant regional and international treaties and agreements on gender in development, environmental management, climate change and human rights.

4. Meaningful participation and empowerment

Support the meaningful participation and empowerment of women in all their diversity and gender diverse people by increasing their overall numbers, capacities and leadership roles in disaster risk governance institutions and processes at national and local levels, as a means to access their knowledge and experience in mainstreaming gender equality into disaster risk reduction, and to create increasing opportunities for gender transformative approaches.

2.3 Key objectives under Sendai Framework Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

5. Investment decisions informed by gender analysis

Increase the use of gender analysis for decision-making on resilient investments in physical infrastructure, innovative, appropriate and accessible technology, social protection, essential health and welfare services and human capacity development.

6. Increase in gender responsive financing

Increase sources of and direct access to gender-responsive financing at national, regional and global levels that is responsive to the needs of all women and girls and their communities and organizations; provide information, resources and capacity development that enables government agencies and civil society to access specific funding sources for gender responsive disaster risk reduction through government budgets, the United Nations system, development banks, special funds and other international cooperation; create or increase access to new funding sources such as business social responsibility initiatives, public-private partnerships, multistakeholder partnerships, philanthropic foundations and feminist funding models.

2.4 Key objectives under Sendai Framework Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

7. Preparing for inclusive early warning and gender responsive recovery

Enhance preparedness for response, building back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction by using gender situational analysis and ensuring meaningful participation of women and gender diverse people in disaster risk mapping and assessments, multi-hazard early warning and early action, emergency response plans, inclusive emergency shelter, post disaster needs assessments, and planning and implementation for structural, social and economic recovery and reconstruction, including gender budgeting.

8. Enhancing special health and support services for women and girls in disaster prevention, preparedness for response and recovery

Ensure that disaster preparedness, response and recovery plans, and related guidance and resource allocations give priority to maintaining the full spectrum of sexual and reproductive health and rights services for women and girls, as well as prevention and response to gender based violence, including medical care, psychosocial support, referral, legal assistance and other support services.

3. Key Actors

3.1 Key actors for implementation of the GAP at national and local levels are:

a. National government agencies and local authorities, who provide the regulatory and institutional frameworks and regular budget allocations to reduce risk and prevent the creation of risks through the processes of development, including;
    i. National and sub-national disaster risk management, meteorological service providers, civil protection and emergency response agencies
    ii. National and sub-national environmental and climate change ministries and institutions;
    iii. National and sub-national l women's machineries, such as ministries or commissions of women;
    iv. Ministries of finance and planning and supreme audit institutions;
    v. Municipal authorities and their financing departments ; andNational statistics offices.
b. Women's rights and gender diverse civil society organizations, including Indigenous women's organizations, and other civil society organizations and networks working in communities to

build local level resilience, including organizations of persons with disabilities and national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement;

c. United Nations Resident Coordinators and Country Teams,and the country programs of UN entities, international and regional intergovernmental organizations, financial institutions and international civil society organizations and networks;
d. Private sector organizations and networks engaged in disaster risk reduction for resilience, including support for women-led micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs);
e. National human rights institutions, especially those charged with implementation of States parties obligations under CEDAW; and
f. Academic and technical institutions undertaking national and local research and teaching on disaster risk reduction for resilience.

3.2 Key regional and international actors to support implementation of the GAP are:

a. Regional intergovernmental organizations supporting countries in disaster risk reduction and resilience, including the treaty bodies and secretariats overseeing implementation of regional agreements and risk pooling mechanisms;
b. Regional and international women rights and gender diverse civil society organizations and networks, other international or regional civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and the inter-agency coordination fora supporting disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and anticipatory action;
c. The United Nations system, including the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies engaged in implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience,[5] including the GAP coordination team composed of UNDRR, UNFPA and UN Women;
d. International and regional financial institutions, donor agencies, bilateral donors and special funds for disaster risk reduction, action on climate change and gender equality, including the World Bank, regional development banks, and the climate change financing mechanisms established under the UNFCCC; and
e. International and regional private sector organizations and networks engaged in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

3.3 Other regional and international actors of relevance for implementation of the GAP

a. The COPs and treaty secretariats of the Rio Conventions overseeing implementation of their gender action plans;
b. International and regional human rights institutions and treaty bodies, especially CEDAW;
c. Global and regional coalitions and partnerships for making cities resilient;

[5] Including the recommendations of the 2021 UN Joint Study, "Beyond vulnerability to gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction: Critical actions for the United Nations System", UNDRR, UNFPA, UN Women, 2021. https://www.undrr.org/publication/beyond-vulnerability-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-and-leadership-disaster

d. Academic and technical institutions and networks undertaking research and teaching related to gender equality and gender responsive or gender transformative disaster risk reduction for resilience, as well as gender-based violence risk mitigation in relation to disaster resilience/in disaster-prone areas; and

e. International, regional and national interagency coordination mechanisms for humanitarian response, especially those concerned with health, protection and shelter from a gender and disability perspective, including prevention and mitigation of gender based violence.

4. Implementation

4.1 Means of implementation

The recommended actions in "Part 5. Tables of recommended actions to promote gender equality and empower all women and girls in disaster risk reduction" require a range of means of implementation. These actions highlight the importance of national governments and local authorities prioritizing gender equality and gender responsive disaster risk reduction, allocating and tracking gender budget resources; and the importance of women and gender organizations in disaster risk reduction having greater access to resources, especially at the local level.

The Sendai Framework recognizes the importance of international cooperation and global partnerships and reaffirms that "developing countries need enhanced provision of coordinated, sustained and adequate international support for disaster risk reduction, in particular for the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges." (Paragraph 47(a)). Accordingly, to support developing country governments and stakeholders implement the GAP, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions, donor agencies and bilateral donors engaged in disaster risk reduction, are asked to designate resources for the promotion of gender equality, empowerment of women and implementation of gender responsive disaster risk reduction measures in accordance with the GAP objectives and recommended actions.

The entities of the United Nations system, including the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies engaged with the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, stand ready to facilitate resource mobilization for GAP implementation.

Additionally, important elements of implementation that will support dissemination and localization of actions include:

- Development of summaries and accessible support materials in different media
- Information briefings in various regional and national languages that are accessible for persons with disabilities.
- Translation of key elements into local languages

4.2 Monitoring and review

The formal monitoring and reporting is simple and uses two existing mechanisms established under the Sendai Framework for countries and stakeholders.

a. **For countries:** the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) was established for country reporting on the global targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework. It was also designed to accept custom targets and indicators of relevance to individual countries, a facility that has also been used, for example, to introduce an agreed set of custom indicators for early warning systems that countries can choose to use. Similarly, the GAP includes a small set of custom indicators for countries to adopt and use voluntarily within the SFM. These are designed to be simple to implement and to capture high-level indicators of progress on the GAP, also providing valuable comparative data between countries. *[Note for Draft 1: these indicators have not yet been developed, they are being developed concurrently with the GAP, and drafting of them will begin after there is more clarity about the planned actions and outcomes]*
b. **For stakeholders:** The Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (SFVC) online platform was launched in 2018 and it captures partner contributions towards the Sendai Framework implementation, fulfilling the mandate given by the General Assembly. To support monitoring and reporting of GAP implementation by non-governmental actors, a new reporting stream has been added to the SFVC platform. *[Note for Draft 1: this SFVC mechanism for the GAP has not yet been developed, and will begin after there is more clarity about the likely nature of stakeholder actions and commitments. One option is a self assessment dashboard]*

4.3 Review and Evaluation

[*Note for Draft 1: a review or evaluation mechanism for the GAP as a whole has not been elaborated so far, although the issue was raised during round 1 of consultations. Mindful that countries already have high levels of reporting under the 2015 agreements, and that a qualitative global evaluation at some future date would be resource intensive, this item is currently open for views and suggestions on the minimal proposals below*]

The national women's machineries and national disaster risk management/civil protection authorities are encouraged to undertake national periodic reviews on measures of gender equality in DRR related to the GAP actions they adopt for implementation.
In anticipation of a review of the Sendai Framework before 2030, it is suggested that the GAP implementation is included in the same mechanism.

5. Tables of actions to promote gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in disaster risk reduction

Table 1. Recommended Gender Equality Actions Under Sendai Framework Priority 1 - Understanding disaster risk

Key Objective 1. Disaggregated data and qualitative information on gender and disaster risk: To increase the collection, analysis, and usability of sex, age and disability disaggregated data and gender statistics, including baseline population data, disaster loss and damage data, and qualitative information on risks related to gender inequality or gender roles.		
Recommended Gender Equality Actions	**Suggested implementing actors**	**Results, Deliverables, Indicators**
1. Use gender-specific indicators and SADD[6] data in reporting on progress in implementing the goal and targets of the Sendai Framework.	Leading: Contributing:	
2. Strengthen capacity-building of National Statistics Offices and other relevant stakeholders to ensure systematic collection and use of SADD data in the context of disaster risk reduction.		
3. Improve qualitative research and analysis of local, regional and international data on gender and disasters.		
4. Update existing forms and field questionnaires for persons affected by disasters to ensure they include disaggregated SADD data and take account of gender differences in the national or local context, including different types of material and economic losses, and services required.		

[6] Sex, age and disability disaggregated

5. Identify and implement alternative methods for collecting data in disaster contexts, including through digital dissemination of questionnaires/forms for data collection, etc. in collaboration with women, gender-diverse and disability-led organizations.		
6. Support the collection and use of citizen-generated and qualitative data and evidence on gender and DRR, in particular at the local level, including identifying gender and intersectional differences in the perception and experience of risk.		
7. Adopt innovative approaches to supplement existing disaggregated data to better understand the gender and intersectional risks of higher-risk communities and internally displaced populations in advance, e.g. applying national demographic data to support a national risk or vulnerability index informing emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction policies and programs.		
8. Address lack of disaggregated data on internally displaced persons (IDPs) by: a. Reviewing current research and practice on the impacts of disaster displacement on women and girls, and mapping knowledge gaps to better inform gender responsive DRR; b. Developing or adapting specific tools for estimation of gender risk in displaced populations in the local context, as a way to identify and meet their specific needs; and c. Building capacity to collect data on displaced women and girls including those staying in rented accommodation and host families.		

Key Objective 2. Use of gender analysis in generating and applying risk knowledge: To strengthen understanding and capacity for effective use of information on the gender dimensions of disaster risk within government and among stakeholders, in particular to increase the use of gender analysis to understand the gender and intersectional disaster risks in each context, and increase capacity to design specific processes and activities that address the gender dimensions of risk identified.		
Recommended Gender Equality Actions	**Suggested implementing actors**	**Results, Deliverables, Indicators**
9. Conduct and integrate gender analyses and/or assessments of gender, age, and disability, etc., throughout the design and implementation of all plans, policies and activities related to DRR.	Leading: Contributing:	
10. Integrate context-specific considerations of intersectionality throughout all gender analyses undertaken, i.e., age, disability, indigeneity or ethnicity, poverty, isolation in rural areas or on small islands, displacement or migration, being in a conflict zone, etc.		
11. Support the use of sectoral gender analyses (eg. in relation to energy, built infrastructure, agriculture, etc.) for use in national-level policymaking for building resilience to disasters and addressing risk.		
12. Undertake qualitative and quantitative research to increase the evidence base on levels of participation and empowerment of women and people of diverse genders in DRR and gender differences in perceptions of risk.		
13. Undertake specific consultations and analysis relating to disaster risk issues for women and girls with disabilities, by working with organizations of persons with disabilities and disability support service providers to identify their needs and potential risk reduction solutions.		

14. Undertake specific consultations and analyses relating to disaster risk issues for gender-diverse people, working through their representative organizations to identify their needs and how best to respond to them.		
15. Use gender analysis to understand the impacts of economic and social gender roles and norms around masculinities that may increase the direct risks for men and boys during disaster response and may also lead to negative coping strategies after disasters that impact themselves and women and children.		
16. Conduct and disseminate research on potential solutions for addressing the gender inequality of risk, eg. greater access to education for girls, increasing women's leadership and meaningful participation in local community governances, increasing job opportunities and economic activities for women, etc.		

Table 2. Recommended Gender Equality Actions Under Sendai Framework Priority 2 - Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk

Key Objective 3: Gender mainstreaming and policy coherence in laws, policies and institutions: Working in collaboration with national women's machineries, strengthen DRR laws, policies and planning frameworks to include gender equality principles and goals with clear mechanisms and resources to implement them, using gender responsive participatory approaches to policy formulation, and drawing on relevant regional and international treaties and agreements on gender in development, environmental management, climate change and human rights.		
Recommended Gender Equality Actions	**Suggested implementing actors**	**Results, Deliverables, Indicators**
17. Integrate gender equality principles and objectives, throughout the development, implementation, and reporting of national-level strategies, plans, policies, and actions related to DRR, in particular the local and national DRR strategies reported under target E of the Sendai Framework.	Leading: Contributing:	
18. Support inclusive risk governance with well funded National Gender Action Plans which also support governments and their national and international partners to integrate their commitments to CEDAW and other human rights conventions.		
19. Implement monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress in integrating gender equality measures into DRR programming, including specific indicators to measure progress and identify gaps in policy and practice.		
20. Strengthen cross-sectoral institutional collaboration and information sharing on gender and DRR through sectoral coordination mechanisms engaging DRR-related ministries, national women's machineries and women's organizations. E.g. At national level, establish/resource DRR gender focal points and/or committees in all relevant sectoral ministries and convene a cross-sectoral high level advisory committee on DRR and gender.		

21. Establish commissions of Gender Experts to advise on implementation of the Sendai Framework, at international, regional and national levels.		
22. Create and strengthen capacities to mainstream gender equality into the actions of national and local institutions responsible for DRR, eg through installed gender capacity and staff capacity-building and job training to increase knowledge on gender equality and women's empowerment, and the use of gender indicators, methodologies, tools, and gender-responsive budgets.		
23. Develop or adapt tools and provide context specific "training of trainer" programs to build long-term capacity on gender responsive DRR at local, national and regional levels, including through high quality e-learning products and services in relevant languages.		
24. Ensure that all research activities on issues, problems and solutions for DRR include gender impact perspectives in their methodologies.		
25. Where jurisdictional challenges within countries (eg federations, cross-sectoral restrictions) create specific challenges in data ownership and transfer, facilitate national reporting and use of SADD data through the adoption of a national action plan on disaggregated data		
26. Undertake a review to identify regional level gaps and good practices in supporting gender responsive or gender transformative disaster risk reduction, and facilitate peer to peer exchange to increase support in this area.		
27. Engage with Indigenous, customary and traditional leaders and governance mechanisms on local gender responsive resilience building.		
28. Identify and coordinate with existing mechanisms and platforms for building resilience e.g. Making Cities Resilient campaign.		

29. Increase institutional collaboration between governmental, academic and technical institutions working in DRR, climate change, development planning, human rights and, where relevant, peace and security, at local, and national levels.		
30. Ensure that DRR strategies and plans address the needs and capacities of displaced women and girls, and intersectional issues for people on the move, including specific provisions to prevent, prepare, respond to and recover from displacement.		
31. Develop and use regional communication strategies and tools on gender responsive DRR where there are common regional risks, language and/or culture.		

Key objective 4: Meaningful participation and empowerment:

Support the meaningful participation and empowerment of women in all their diversity and gender diverse people by increasing their overall numbers, capacities and leadership roles in disaster risk governance institutions and processes at national and local levels, as a means to access their knowledge and experience in mainstreaming gender equality into disaster risk reduction, and to create increasing opportunities for gender transformative approaches.

Recommended Gender Equality Actions	**Suggested implementing actors**	**Results, Deliverables, Indicators**
32. Implement specific measures to increase the leadership and meaningful participation of women in all their diversity in decision-making and implementation processes related to DRR at all levels, with attention to representation for underrepresented groups (eg. women with disabilities, older women and youth, and Indigenous Peoples).	Leading: Contributing:	

33. Address gender-specific barriers to career development and progression in DRR-related posts, including through capacity building opportunities, job training programmes, and targeted advocacy and outreach strategies.		
34. Ensure all DRR training centers include women and gender-diverse instructors and leaders and that the curricula mainstreams understanding of gender, intersectional risks and participatory approaches in the national or local context.		
35. Ensure DRR-related ministries and entities use gender analysis to develop and implement risk assessments, working with stakeholders at all levels (national, subnational, local), especially women and gender organizations and women in communities.		
36. Support women's participation in national, regional and international forums on DRR, e.g. through gender parity in national delegations, and support for women's organizations to attend.		
37. Promote the inclusion of women in professions and sectors related to critical services, through training, economic empowerment and equitable access to employment and leadership opportunities.		
38. Simplify procedural requirements to increase the engagement of women in response and recovery processes on an ad hoc basis.		
39. Engage with gender diverse communities and their organizations to address social exclusion or discrimination, particularly in access to early warnings, evacuation procedures, inclusive emergency shelter and relief and recovery benefits.		

40. To enhance localization of gender responsive disaster risk reduction: a. undertake culturally sensitive research in local languages, to ask women and gender organizations at community and/or grassroots level, including Indigenous women's organizations, to provide information on their successful community resilience work; and b. co-design budgets, capacity development and programmes to support their local work and enhance their capacity to engage in DRR processes at local, national, and international level to advocate for the issues of priority for them.		
41. Ensure the full and meaningful participation of women in all their diversity throughout processes to assess risks and impacts related to transboundary disasters and conflicts, including in peacebuilding processes.		
42. Consult and engage meaningfully with displaced women and girls in risk assessment, mapping of disaster displacement and needs assessment. For example: a. Ensuring that meetings are organized around women's responsibilities in ways that allow for women and girls to attend and participate meaningfully; b. Where needed, create an environment to facilitate women's participation, such as transportation to meeting localities, financial support for lost income opportunities, or childcare; and c. To the extent possible, ensure a broad representation of people are involved in planning consultations, including representatives from different ethnic groups, those that are less powerful, etc.		

Table 3. Recommended Gender Equality Actions under Sendai Framework Priority 3 - Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Key objective 5: Investment decisions informed by gender analysis: Increase the use of gender analysis for decision-making on resilient investments in physical infrastructure, innovative, appropriate and accessible technology, social protection, essential health and welfare services and human capacity development.		
Recommended Gender Equality Actions	**Suggested implementing actors**	**Results, Deliverables, Indicators**
43. Increase investment in critical services such as health, social welfare, social security, education, and protection against gender-based violence, including a focus on investments for restoring and improving service provision, psychosocial care services, and assessment of economic and non-economic losses and damages particularly for women engaged in informal economic sectors.	Leading: Contributing:	
44. Engage with women working in informal economic sectors throughout processes to develop and implement DRR and resilience efforts, in particular business continuity planning, recognition and compensation for economic loss, access to finance and schemes to support employment or business recovery.		
45. Include rural and remote women, in particular farmers, agriculturists and fishers, throughout DRR investment decision-making processes to determine appropriate and integrated budget resources, technical support and information.		
46. Increase investment in gender responsive financial and social protection measures to manage and/or transfer residual risk at local, national and regional levels.		
47. Raise awareness of donors and other actors of the importance of investing in resources and tools that address gender responsive DRR.		

48. Invest in capacity-building for community organizations, volunteers, and other individuals through gender responsive trainings on preparation for and response to disasters, including evacuation plans, emergency procedures, first aid protocols, etc.		
49. Incentivize private sector investments in gender responsive interventions, including to mainstream gender consideration throughout corporate social responsibility programmes and funding designed for recovery and reconstruction.		
50. Prioritize investment in resilient, gender-responsive physical and communications infrastructure and gender-responsive reconstruction.		
51. Invest in gender-responsive Nature-Based Solutions and promote local women's employment in environmental restoration projects.		

Key objective 6: Increase gender responsive financing: Increase sources of and direct access to gender-responsive financing at national, regional and global levels that is responsive to the needs of all women and girls and their communities and organizations; provide information, resources and capacity development that enables government agencies and civil society to access specific funding sources for gender responsive disaster risk reduction through government budgets, the United Nations system, development banks, special funds and other international cooperation; create or increase access to new funding sources such as business social responsibility initiatives, public-private partnerships, multistakeholder partnerships, philanthropic foundations and feminist funding models.		
Recommended Gender Equality Actions	**Suggested implementing actors**	**Results, Deliverables, Indicators**

52. Integrate gender-responsive budgeting within national DRR planning processes and/or assign a percentage of total DRR-related budget towards gender-responsive solutions for building resilience.	Leading: Contributing:	
53. Adopt measures that enable the contribution and participation of women in all their diversity, as stakeholders and beneficiaries, in national mechanisms for the coordination and allocation of DRR and related resilience funding, and throughout the funding cycle with a particular focus on participatory monitoring approaches.		
54. Dedicate financing, prioritize access to funds and strengthen financial capacity for implementation of DRR initiatives led by women's organizations and networks, including community resilience funds.		
55. Collaborate with feminist funds, feminist funding models and intermediary models for local, grassroots, and indigenous communities to access finance and/or streamline procedures and processes to be inclusive of all beneficiaries.		
56. Increase awareness of opportunities for women in all their diversity to access financial services, including digital financial services to build financial stability and resilience during and post-disasters.		
57. Build knowledge and evidence for tracking and assessing the impact of gender-responsive finance on building resilience to disasters.		
58. Prioritize access to government and private sector financing to support resilience for women-led MSMEs and women in informal sectors, facilitated by banks/local financial institutions.		
59. Invest in education systems, teaching methodologies and resources and specific education and training to prepare and empower women and gender diverse people in participation and leadership roles and increase overall population understanding of gender responsive disaster risk reduction by ensuring that all curricula on different aspects of DRR planning and management include gender perspectives.		

Table 4. Recommended gender equality actions under Sendai Framework Priority 4 - Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Key objective 7: Preparing for inclusive early warning and gender responsive recovery: Enhance preparedness for response, building back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction by using gender situational analysis and ensuring meaningful participation of women and gender diverse people in disaster risk mapping and assessments, multi-hazard early warning and early action, emergency response plans, inclusive emergency shelter, post disaster needs assessments, and planning and implementation for structural, social and economic recovery and reconstruction, including gender budgeting.		
Recommended Gender Equality Actions	**Suggested implementing actors**	**Results, Deliverables, Indicators**
60. Mainstream gender and intersectional issues throughout the development of multi-hazard early warning systems, including plans, training and standard operating procedures.	Leading: Contributing:	
61. Ensure gender needs are integrated and reflected throughout preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation plans and their implementation, including all exposure, vulnerability and risk assessments and mapping activities, assessment of funding needs, evacuation processes, establishment of shelters, continuity of health services, etc.		
62. Ensure the active participation of and integration of knowledge held by women in all their diversity, women's organizations, community-based organizations, and Indigenous communities throughout the development and implementation of multi-hazard early warning systems.		

63. Promote the use of different methods for comprehensive risk assessment based on participatory methodologies and the co-production of knowledge in order to include the discourses of grassroots women's organizations, Indigenous women and gender diverse people among others.		
64. Facilitate coordination and collaboration through networks between ministries engaged in developing EWS and local women leaders, women and gender organizations, including to identify and integrate women-led solutions, insights, innovations, and technologies.		
65. Develop and conduct a DRR and gender communication strategy using participatory methods that ensure: a. Risk communication including MHEWS is designed with a gender approach, to develop messages that are inclusive and consider the different needs and perspectives of women and gender diverse people, and avoids gender stereotypes; b. Locally informed innovative and accessible ICT and communication methods are used to address barriers to reaching all women and girls, e.g. use of both text and visuals, access to the internet and hotlines in shelters, use of local languages, accessibility for persons with disabilities, etc. c. MHEWS and dissemination of gender and DRR information is made available across regions to reach remote and marginalized populations; and d. Creation of knowledge-sharing and learning spaces including online platforms as relevant to enhance gender-responsive DRR.		
66. Share best practices in, and challenges to, creating policies and programs that enable women in all their diversity to secure jobs in their local and/or formalized economies, including by identifying goods and services produced by economically marginalized communities, especially women's groups, in disaster risk areas, and planning and budget interventions that enhance market access for these goods and services.		
67. Implement measures to increase women's access to, control over, and ownership of natural resources, in particular for landless and/or indigenous women and girls at the rural or grassroots		

level, and for developing, assessing, implementing and transferring technologies to manage natural resources.		
68. Take effective actions to increase the ability of women, including displaced women, to access documentary evidence of their land tenure, including: a. Ensuring that DRR law and relief and recovery procedures facilitate women's access to claim their housing, land and property (HLP) rights post-disaster, especially when displaced; b. Working with grassroots women's organizations to help change social and cultural perceptions and attitudes regarding women's HLP rights; and c. Providing specialized counselling services, information, legal assistance, including community-level assistance via paralegal teams, to ensure displaced people can exercise their rights and achieve durable solutions.		
69. Implement activities to identify and address the increases in unpaid care and domestic burdens on women and girls in all their diversity post disaster, including the impact on their capacity to participate in income-earning work and other economic activities.		
70. Implement educational policies for improving gender-responsive preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction at all levels of education.		
71. Ensure that laws, policies and programmes for recovery promote decent working conditions for displaced and affected women and their socioeconomic reintegration by increasing access to employment, credit, training and entrepreneurship opportunities.		

Key objective 8: Preparing for continuity of special health and support services for women and girls in response and recovery: Ensure that disaster preparedness, response and recovery plans, and related guidance and resource allocations give priority to maintaining the full spectrum of sexual and reproductive health and rights services for women and girls, as well as prevention and response to gender based violence, including medical care, psychosocial support, referral, legal assistance and other support services.		
Recommended Gender Equality Actions	**Suggested implementing actors**	**Results, Deliverables, Indicators**
72. Ensure that disaster response and recovery plans, guidance and resource allocations give priority to maintenance of sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls	Leading: Contributing:	
73. Develop tools, methodologies and strategies that allow understanding and identify the links between gender-based violence and disaster risk reduction.		
74. Establish protocols to provide support and specific attention to maternal and child/infant needs throughout the disaster response and recovery processes, e.g. safe and private lactation areas in shelters, availability of lactation supplies, inclusion of child care kits in humanitarian aid kits, etc.		
75. Establish mechanisms and implement activities to identify and address gender-based violence through prevention and mitigation in disaster contexts. E.g. physical and administrative planning of evacuation centres and all temporary shelter is planned to reduce threats to the safety and social welfare of all users, especially women, girls and gender diverse people, and there is access to hotlines, support and referral services.		
76. Implement regulations and standards to ensure new construction and renovations are designed and built to reduce disproportionate vulnerabilities to disasters, including through sustainable and gender-responsive architecture and design.		